

# HOO

**HOOKED.** *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.  
Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*  
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,  
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:  
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,  
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*  
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*  
**HOOKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.  
**HOOKED'SED.** *adj.* [hook and nose.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.  
I may justly say with the *hooked* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**HOOP.** *n. f.* [hoop, Dutch.]  
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calks or barrels.  
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,  
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,  
That the united vessel of their blood  
Shall never leak. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
If I knew  
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge  
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*  
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?  
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. M. rh. of Ven.*  
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,  
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*  
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,  
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*  
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.  
A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.*  
At coming in you saw her stoop;  
The entry brush'd against her *hoop*. *Swift.*  
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*  
3. Any thing circular.  
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*  
**TO HOOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.  
The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakef. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Rale's Essays.*  
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.  
If ever henceforth thou  
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,  
I will devise a death. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*  
I *hoop* the firmament, and make  
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleveland.*  
I hat fielly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Mus.*  
**TO HOOP.** *v. n.* [from *woopan* or *woopyan*, Gothick; or *hupper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoops*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]  
To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.  
**TO HOOP.** *v. a.*  
1. To drive with a shout.  
Daftard nobles  
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be  
*Hoop'd* out of Rome. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
2. To call by a shout.  
**HOOPER.** *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.  
**HOOPING-COUGH.** *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.  
**TO HOOT.** *v. n.* [hoot, Welsh; hoot, French.]  
1. To shout in contempt.  
A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*  
Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juven.*  
2. To cry as an owl.  
Some keep back  
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders  
At our quaint sports. *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
**TO HOOT.** *v. n.* To drive with noise and shouts.  
We lov'd him; but, like beasts,  
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,  
Who did *hoot* him out of th' city. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!  
That were I set up for that wooden god  
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,  
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

# HOP

**HOOT.** *n. f.* [hoote, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.  
Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Siegf.*  
**TO HOP.** *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; hopen, Dutch.]  
1. To jump; to skip lightly.  
I would have thee gone,  
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,  
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,  
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakef.peare.*  
Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;  
For you shall *hop* without my custom, fir. *Shakef.peare.*  
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,  
*Hop* in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakef.peare.*  
The painted birds, companions of the Spring,  
*Hopping* from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*  
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,  
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;  
But *hopped* about and short excursions made.  
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*  
Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold. *C. Mier on Durdling.*  
I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*  
2. To leap on one leg.  
Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Alsat.*  
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.  
The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd foal,  
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jell,  
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*  
4. To move; to play.  
Softly feel  
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop  
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
**HOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A jump; a light leap.  
2. A jump on one leg.  
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*  
3. A place where meaner people dance.  
**HOP.** *n. f.* [hop, Dutch; lupulus, Latin.] A plant.  
It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*  
If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,  
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go save. *Tuff. Hub.*  
The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.  
Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble some to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees betwixen.  
The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre.  
*Hop* poles, the largest fort, should be about twenty feet long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
**TO HOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To impregnate with hops.  
Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take much drink not much *hopped*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
**HOPE.** *n. f.* [hopa, Saxon; hope, Dutch.]  
1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.  
There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again.  
*Hope* is that pleasure in the mind which every one has in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.  
When in heav'n she shall his essence see,  
This is her sovereign good, and perfect bliss;  
Her longings, withings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;  
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.  
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee  
We are not where or what we be;  
But what and where we would be: thus art thou  
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Croft's Faith.*

# HOP

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*  
He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find  
Eve separate: he with'd, but not with *hope*  
Of what so seldom chance'd: when to his wish,  
Beyond his *hopes*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
The Trojan dames  
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,  
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*  
Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as  
torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*  
To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the highest assurance of  
most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*  
The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*  
Young men look rather to the past age than the present,  
and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*  
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.  
It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*  
Bless'd is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclesi. xiv. 2.*  
I had *hope* of France,  
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.  
I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
4. The object of hope.  
Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,  
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;  
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,  
Most in his thoughts, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*  
**HOPPE.** *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.  
*Ainsworth.*  
**TO HOPE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To live in expectation of some good.  
*Hope* for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
My muse, by storms long tolt,  
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;  
And finds more favour by her ill success,  
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*  
Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!  
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*  
2. To place confidence in futurity.  
He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24.*  
**TO HOPE.** *v. a.* To expect with desire.  
The fun shines hot; and if we use delay,  
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear  
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables.*  
**HOPEFUL.** *adj.* [hope and full.]  
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.  
He will advance thee:  
I know his noble nature, not to let  
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*  
What to the old can greater pleasure be,  
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Dromham.*  
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are three-score. *Addison.*  
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.  
Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hobbes, b. v.*  
I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*  
Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,  
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,  
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,  
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**HOPEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]  
1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.  
He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Watt.*  
They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*  
2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.  
From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanville's Siegf. Preface.*

# HOR

**HOPEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.  
Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Wetton.*  
**HOPELESS.** *adj.* [from *hope*.]  
1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.  
Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
Alas, I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*! *Shakef.peare.*  
He watches with greedy hope to find  
His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;  
*Hopeless* to circumvent us join'd, where each  
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milt. Parad. L. 8.*  
The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,  
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,  
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
*Hopeless* of ransom, and condemn'd to lie  
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden's F. b.*  
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.  
The *hopeless* word of never to return,  
Breathes I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakef. R. II.*  
**HOPEFUL.** *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.  
I except all *hopefuls*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*  
**HOPEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hopeful*.] With hope; with expectation of good.  
One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopefully*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*  
**HOOPER.** *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.  
*Ainsworth.*  
**HOOPPERS.** [commonly called *S. o. hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.  
**HOOPER.** *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hoping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremble* or *tremue*.]  
1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.  
The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes: sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*  
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Just at the *hopper* will I stand,  
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,  
And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*  
2. A basket for carrying feed. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RAL.** *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.  
How'er reduc'd and plain,  
The watch would still a watch remain;  
But if the *hora* orbit ceases,  
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Frier.*  
**HO'RARY.** *adj.* [horarius, Fr. nch; horarius, Latin.]  
1. Relating to an hour.  
I'll draw a figure that shall tell you  
What you perhaps forgot befell you,  
By way of *horary* inspection,  
Which some account our worst erection. *Undibras, p. ii.*  
In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 56.*  
2. Continuing for an hour.  
When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**HORDE.** *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.  
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,  
Drove martial *ho de* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,  
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomf. Winter.*  
**HORIZON.** *n. f.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakef.peare* *horizon*.  
When the morning sun shall raise his car  
Above the border of this *horizon*,  
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakef.*  
She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd,  
From skirt to skirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
In his East the glorious lamp was seen,  
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round  
Invested with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
The